The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

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NEW DAUGHERTY PROBE IS URGED BY MINORITY

Washington, Jan. 27.—The house judiciary committee failed to make an impartial investigation of the Keller impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty, said Congressman Thomas of Kentucky in a minority report. It is recommended that the speaker of the house appoint a committee "to make a full and fair investigation of all the charges."

Mr. Thomas said it seemed to him that the committee's efforts were directed to heckling and embarrassing Congressman Keller, who asked for the attorney general's impeachment.

In a public letter to Congressman Volstead, chairman of the house judiciary committee, R. Momand of the Pressure lighting company, New York, charges the committee with suppressing facts and rescuing the attorney general from conviction.

Mr. Momand had presented evidence to the committee, and Mr. Volstead replied that at the next meeting of the committee, "I shall be pleased to present your communication to the members for their consideration."

Mr. Momand shows that this letter to him was not mailed until after the committee had closed its hearings.

"The above," says Mr. Momand, "only adds to the abundant proof already supplied by the committee itself of its faithless acts in the impeachment proceedings, which acts the records show have been of the most deceptive and fraudulent character, and have for their purpose not the upholding of the law and its due and orderly processes, but suppressing the evidence against Attorney General Daugherty and rescuing him from the conviction which must inevitably attend a proper hearing of the charges against him."

ARKANSAS MUST CURB ANTI-UNION VIOLENCE

Washington, January 27.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has issued a statement insisting that the government of Arkansas shall intervene to protect the striking employes of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad at Harrison, Ark., from mob violence.

"The facts of mob violence, of usurpation of municipal authority, of intimidation, are matters of open record," declares President Gompers.

"Properly constituted government in the state of Arkansas can vindicate itself only by a speedy determination of responsibility and an adequate and quickly determined punishment for those guilty of one of the worst atrocities of our time.

"Where there is so much enmity against labor, surely it is only fair to insist that duly constituted authority take charge and perform its duty in a situation such as this."

The anti-labor mob dictatorship at Harrison is organized under the auspices of a local "citizens' committee." One striker has been lynched and several driven from the state.

HOME OWNING DECLINES IN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Jan. 27.—Home owning is slumping in the United States. According to figures furnished by the federal census bureau there are approximately 2,000,000 more rented homes than there are homes owned wholly or in part. Out of 24,351,676 homes at the present time 13,236,709 are rented and 4,252,447 are incumbered. Despite building and loan associations and "own-a-home" crusades, the percentage of renters is increasing and now stands at 54 per cent.

New York, Jan. 27.—Owners of houses and apartments rented to wage earners boosted rents 1 per cent between July and November, 1922, according to a report of the national industrial conference board.

Washington, Jan. 27.—On a house and lot costing $6,545.99 the home owner has the advantage over the home renter of $276.95 a year, according to figures compiled by the American institute of architects.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 27.—Discharging employes and saddling those who remain with the additional work is officially announced as one of the major and "businesslike" methods of administration by which the management of the postal system is bringing about economy and "financial health" in the postal service.

In a speech delivered here before the Georgia postal conference convention, First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett explained that during the last year, "through a thoroughly economical and businesslike administration," the management saved $1,200,000 by the "release of 740 employes in the department at Washington."

HERRIN MINERS RELEASED.

Marion, Ill., Jan. 27.—The Williamson county jury delivered a verdict of not guilty in the case of five men charged with murder in connection with the Herrin riot of last year which resulted fatally for twenty-one miners. The men acquitted are Leva Mann, Joe Carnaghi, Peter Hiller, Burt Grace, and Otis Clark.

"It was the only righteous verdict which could have been rendered," declared Delos Duty, chief counsel for the defense, "and it ought to be the birth of a new era in industrial disputes in America and the abolition of the use of hired gunmen in controversies between capital and labor."

WAGE INCREASE DEMAND.

Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 27.—The New England conference board of the United Textile Workers of America has called upon the organization headquarters to open negotiations with the American woolen company for the restoration of the wage scale in force prior to the wage cut of December, 1920. The financial condition of the company indicates that it is able to make the raise without jeopardizing dividends on either its preferred or its watered common stock.

PRIVATE PRICE FIXING.

New York, Jan. 27.—The American woolen company fixed prices for its fall woolens today at a 20 per cent advance. In its more than 50 mills the company manufactures the greater portion of woolen cloth made in the United States and dominates the price situation.

WORKERS' EDUCATION FORWARD MOVEMENT

Washington, Jan. 27.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has approved the plan submitted by the A. F. of L. committee on education, under instructions from the Cincinnati convention, whereby the Federation will be adequately and permanently represented in directing the activities of the Workers' Education Bureau, New York, N. Y., with which the Federation has hitherto cooperated under a temporary agreement.

"Under the terms of this agreement," declares President Gompers, in a letter addressed to national and international unions, state federations and city central bodies, "an executive committee of nine members was created to direct the policies and activity of the Bureau. The chairman of the Federation committee on education, Mr. Matthew Woll, has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Workers' Education Bureau, and two other members of our committee, Mr. George W. Perkins and Mr. John P. Frey, have been elected members of the same executive committee.

"In accord with the convention instructions," continues President Gompers, "I wish to commend the work of this Bureau to you and your membership for the purpose of furthering adult workers' education. I earnestly urge all affiliated organizations to cooperate in this work through affiliation with the Bureau."

President Gompers points out that international and national labor unions, state federations of labor city central bodies and all labor organizations directly or indirectly affiliated with the A. F. of L. are eligible for membership in the Bureau. Provision is also made for individual membership.

HIGHER WAGES ALARM WALL STREET CHIEF

New York, Jan. 27.—Higher wages, which mean so much for the standard of living of the American wage earner, are a genuine cause of alarm for the Wall street princes of finance.

In his annual report to the stockholders of the Chemical national bank, President Percy H. Johnston, discussing the trend of business, declares: "More serious is the possible shortage of labor and a resultant rise in the wage scale."

President Johnston explains that the British employers, with whose products American manufacturers compete in the markets of the world, have not as yet been compelled by British labor to jack up wages. British employers, he indicates, have been able to use the army of the unemployed to keep down wages, and "there is considerable unemployment in England" now to assist employers in enforcing low wage rates.

In the United States, however, it seems that the unemployed have mostly been absorbed, and the "possible shortage of labor" brings up the specter of a higher standard of living for those who do the work of industry and commerce.

Wall street's worries are heartbreaking!

EXECUTIVE DOMINATION.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Presidential encroachment on congressional authority is one of the outstanding features of the Harding administration, according to Senator Harrison of Mississippi. Last April the senate asked the president for the reasons for all executive order appointments since the beginning of Mr. Harding's reign. The information is not as yet forthcoming. Senator Harrison offered an amendment to the appropriation bill providing $25,000 for presidential traveling and entertainment expenses tying up the fund to the resolution. Senator Warren was shocked at the phraseology of the amendment—it resembled "the language which might be used in addressing some minor government employe." Senator Harrison retorted by reading speeches which Mr. Harding made in the senate protesting against presidential encroachment on congressional authority. Senator Lodge butted in with the charge that President Wilson had not replied to some sixty resolutions passed by the senate regarding Mexican relations. Whereupon the senate defeated the Harrison amendment.

POLITICAL RIGHTS GAINED.

Ottawa, Can., Jan. 27.—President Thornton of the Canadian National Railways has rescinded the order issued by former President Hanna prohibiting the employes from taking part in politics.

"Shortly after I came to Canada," explained President Thornton, "I found that the men were smarting under a sense of injustice with regard to the order which prevented them from taking advantage of their full rights of citizenship. I did not believe that the national railways could prosper under those conditions. These men pay their taxes, are good citizens of the country, and are entitled to the full rights of citizenship."

TEXAS "LABOR SHORTAGE."

Amarillo, Texas, Jan. 27.—The J. D. Head employment bureau of Amarillo is advertising throughout the country, especially in the north central states, that this section is in need of workers in all lines. There is not a word of truth in the bureau's statement, declares Secretary H. C. Anderson of the central labor union. Secretary Anderson states that, on the contrary, there is a surplus of all lines of labor here, and that the bureau's "shortage of labor" publicity is evidently instigated by the anti-trade union employers with the intent of reducing wages.

BIG AUTO PROFITS.

New York, Jan. 27.—These are cheerful days for stockholders of the Continental motors corporation. After allowing for interest on bonds, depreciation and federal taxes, there remained a net profit of $1,469,944 against a net loss of $1,275,326 the year before. The company opened the new year with orders valued at $54,000,000 on its books, an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year.

WATCH LOS ANGELES ADS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan 27.—Striking electrical workers warn organized labor not to be fooled by pleas of labor shortage in this city. The wire men are demanding wage increases and the union shop.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO OWN POST OFFICES

Washington, Jan. 27.—Unconscionable profiteering by landlords whose specialty is renting buildings to the post office department has led Postmaster General Work to insist that congress shall establish the policy of government ownership of buildings where postal business is conducted and authorize the immediate construction of post offices to curb the appetites of the more flagrant profiteers.

"The demand for new buildings to handle the enormous volume of parcel post business now flooding the postal system comes from every section of the nation," declares the department. "It must be promptly met. Under the present arrangement the department can only meet it by making contracts with landlords to construct additional buildings providing more space. These prospective landlords finance the propositions by borrowing money at 7 or 8 per cent, add taxes, insurance and profits, and then the government bears the entire burden through big rental charges. At the end of these contracts or leases the government, although it has in some instances practically paid the entire cost of the buildings in rentals, is obliged to renew the leases at enhanced rentals."

In order to persuade the present penny-pinching and reactionary congress to authorize his government ownership policy Postmaster General Work recommends that the money to finance the building program be borrowed at an interest rate of from 3½ to 4 per cent, thus "eliminating the exorbitant rents paid to landlords that is equivalent to from 12 to 15 per cent on their investments." At the present time the department is paying annually $12,000,000 in rentals. Postmaster General Work claims that his government ownership program will save at least $6,000,000 of this amount.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP TO FIGHT PROFITEERS

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 27.—"To protect the people from profiteering in the essential necessaries of life and to bring the producers and consumers together for their mutual benefit without middlemen intervening," declares Governor Charles W. Bryan, "I recommend a general statute giving all cities, towns and villages the authority to acquire, establish and operate municipal water plants, light plants, gas plants, ice plants, coal and fuel yards, slaughter houses and public markets, and to provide money for the same by taxation."

Governor Bryan also recommends the encouragement of co-operative marketing facilities by making co-operative companies exempt from anti-trust laws, adequate state rural credits system, continuation of the state law guaranteeing bank deposits, a referendum on war, and opposition to any "enforced slavery system such as an industrial court."

SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE JOKER?

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 27.—The report of the special committee appointed by the government to investigate unemployment insurance opposes collecting any portion of the insurance fund from either employers or local communities and recommends that the fund shall be contributed in equal amounts by the workers and the government.

Unemployment relief is limited to one-half the wage rate for seventy days in one year and will be paid on condition that the unemployment "is not attributable to the act or fault of the workman."

Careful students of labor legislation fear that under the administration of the proposed measure unemployed workers who refuse to become strikebreakers will be held to be unemployed because of their "act or fault."

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The new Gallinger municipal hospital has been formally opened by placing the psychopathic wards in operation. The hospital is named after the late Senator Jacob Gallinger of New Hampshire, who sponsored the institution when he was in the United States Senate.

People interested in municipal hospitals express regret that the first section of the Washington municipal hospital should be the one for psychopathic patients. It is claimed that the owners of the private hospitals, desiring to prejudice the public against the municipal hospital, have seen to it that the impression is created that the municipal hospital is principally for patients whose sanity is under suspicion.

MINERS MUST TAKE SIDES.

Indianapolis, Jan. 27.—Nova Scotia members of the United Mine Workers of America can not affiliate with the Communist international of Moscow and at the same time retain membership in the United Mine Workers, declares the executive board of the miners' organization.

"The red international," it is stated, "not only sanctions, but in fact urges workers to resort to street uprisings, mob demonstrations and violence." No miners' union could approve these methods and at the same time favor the conciliatory methods of trade unionism.

COMMUNITY EGGS

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 27.—The provincial department of agriculture and the Ontario agricultural college have inaugurated a 500-acre community poultry farm near Toronto in the interest of greater egg production. The farm will be subdivided into 75 poultry plants, each owned independently, but operated on a semi-cooperative basis. The eggs will be graded in accordance with the government standard and sold under the community trade mark direct to consumers.

WAR PROFITEERS.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 27.—Federal Judge Bodine has reserved decision in the suit brought by the federal government against the receivers of the Willys automobile corporation to recover $1,000,000 which it is alleged the Dusenberg motors corporation, a subsidiary, illegally collected during the war.

OUTLAW STRIKE ENDED.

East Liverpool, O., Jan. 27.—Under threat of expulsion by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, the 300 kilnmen of this vicinity on strike without sanction of the national organization have returned to work.

STRAIGHTENING UP BUSINESS METHODS

Washington, Jan. 27.—The District of Columbia health department has destroyed as unfit for human consumption two tons of candy confiscated from the plant of a local candy manufacturer.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The federal trade commission has found a Brooklyn hydrogen peroxide manufacturing concern guilty of "unfair competition" by "misrepresentation of a competitor's product." One of its competitors manufactures a well known disinfectant. The concern sent out a chemical analysis of its competitor's product which did not "truthfully describe the disinfectant," having such a harmful effect on the sales that it was removed from the counters of a number of chain stores. The commission orders the Brooklyn concern to "refrain from directly or indirectly publishing or circulating any false, deceptive, or misleading statements" concerning the competitor's product.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The federal trade commission has ordered a Chicago tire rebuilding and repairing concern to refrain from using a "trade name similar to that of a competitor and stamping a product so as to be confused with that of a well known product of a competitor." The competitor manufactures a tire known as the "multi-mile cord." The Chicago concern appropriated part of the competing firm's name and labeled its second-hand tires "multi-cord." The federal trade commission claims that this practice not only confuses the purchasers, but "tends to lend prestige to the respondent's product which does not belong to it."

New York, Jan. 27.—A large New York concern manufacturing men's shirts has been cited to appear before the federal trade commission at Washington on the charge of misrepresenting its product to the detriment of consumers and the business injury of competitors. The complaint charges that the concern has its shirts made from cotton cloth manufactured in the United States but labels, brands, advertises and sells them as "English broadcloth," which has come to mean an imported fabric of superior quality.

STOCK DIVIDEND MELONS; LIVING WITHOUT WORK

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.—It is a great mistake to suppose that under some form of government or in some advanced state of civilization people can exist without effort and live wholly at ease, declared Calvin Coolidge, vice president of the United States, in a speech before the Sunday evening club.

Evidently Vice President Coolidge is oblivious of the report recently made by the federal trade commission which declares that during 1922 the labor exploiting corporations distributed stock dividends totaling over $2,000,000,000.

All the "effort" required to secure the annual dividends on this plunder is that used to endorse four fat dividend checks per year. And surely the vice president will admit, on more mature consideration, that those who have enough of these stock dividend checks can live "wholly at ease."

In fact, the people whose major occupation is that of coupon clipping and dividend drawing cannot be charged with exercising much effort in order to live without work.

TRACE DOLLAR'S PROFIT.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In a report on the household furniture industry the federal trade commission says that in 1920 manufacturers averaged 28 per cent profit and retailers 22 per cent, while in 1921 the average profit of each was 8 per cent. This means that the manufacturers made a clear profit of 18 per cent in the two years and the retailers made a profit of 15 per cent in the same period.

The principal manufacturers' associations, whose members produced the bulk of the country's furniture, were found by the commision to have restricted competition through resolutions tending to concerted price policy, by price-comparison meetings and by adoption of minimum "selling values," and were said to have co-operated with retailers in 1920 by maintaining prices to permit the latter to dispose of their stocks. Retail organizations, it added, frequently interfered with the sale of furniture by manufacturers to consumers and so-called "illegitimate" dealers by means of concerted complaints and by publication of the "buyers' guide" and "tattle tales."

COLLECT CZAR'S DEBTS.

New York, Jan. 27.—Payment of the bonds of the former imperial Russian government is the price the government of the United States must ask for recognition of Soviet Russia, according to a statement filed with the state department at Washington by the committee of bankers formed to protect the interests of the holders of the Czar's 5½ per cent dollars bonds issued in 1916.

The committee, which is headed by Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, evidently has semi-official information as to the course the government will take. "It is probable that our government," declares the statement, "in formally recognizing a government in Russia will insist that provision be made for the payment of American claims which are on file with the department of state." Among the claims are the committee's 5½ per centers.

ONE YEAR FOR $175,000.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Justice Stafford has imposed a sentence of one year in jail upon a soldier of the world war who stole $175,000 worth of bonds while employed in the office of the register of the treasury in 1921. The soldier's war service and the fact that he has been working to support his family were given by Justice Stafford as the reason for the short sentence.

EIGHT HOURS WON.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—New York Central station masters have won the 8-hour day. They formerly worked 12 hours, but the insistent 8-hour propaganda of organized labor has finally driven the New York Central management to issue the 8-hour order.

ARMY STORES LOCKED TO FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Washington, Jan. 27.—Under no circumstances should the 75,000 government employes in Washington outside of the military and naval service be permitted to purchase supplies at the army and navy commissary stores. This is the unanimous opinion of Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby, each of whom has sent a long communication to the senate committee on military affairs condemning the bill introduced by Senator Brookhart authorizing the opening of the army and navy stores to all government employes.

The army and navy stores handle practically every commodity necessary for comfort, convenience, and luxury. Receiving the goods at the same prices which are obtained by the army and navy quartermasters, and selling them without commercial profit, the consumers are saved a large percentage of the prices charged in the retail stores. The privileges of the commissaries, however, are limited to people in the army and naval service.

If the Brookhart bill should become a law, in the neighborhood of 225,000 people would have the privilege of buying commodities at cost without the intervention of middlemen's charges. It would seem that the Brookhart proposition would be a good way to establish a short cut between the producers and the consumers without the creation of a new institution, but merely by extending the service area of the existing commissaries.

Secretary Weeks beholds the menace of twenty-six government stores to sell groceries, meats, and vegetables, as well as clothing stores. Moreover, he fears the overhead cost would make it difficult for the army commissary management to compete with the chain stores run for private profit.

The retail merchants' association, the chamber of commerce, and the board of trade agree with Weeks and Denby.

MRS. NOLAN, ELECTED TO NATIONAL CONGRESS

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Mae Nolan, wife of the late John I. Nolan, representative in congress from the fifth California district, was elected by a large majority in the special election to fill the vacancy created by her husband's death and also the term which begins March 4.

There were seven competitors. Mrs. Nolan's nearest opponent was Supervisor Edwin G. Bath, who polled four thousand votes less than organized labor's candidate.

RAIL STRIKERS INDICT JERSEY CENTRAL CHIEF

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 27.—"If men by intelligence and ability are able to meet the arguments of C. H. Stein, general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, they become 'unlawful' and do not think 'right,'" say striking shop men of this railroad in a public statement.

General Manager Stein has used every effort to break the strike. He has organized what he calls a "guild committee," representing strikebreakers, with which he confers.

The shop men show that the railroad was paying 28.6 cents an hour in 1917, "the lowest rate of any railroad in the United States." Ethelbert Stewart of the federal department of labor, acted as arbitrator, and awarded the shop men an increase of 7 cents an hour, which the company opposed in every way possible.

"The truth of the whole matter is," says the statement, "that the officials of the Central railroad company belong to that class who are responsible for the spread of radicalism among the members of organized labor through the determination to break up the present labor unions."

WOOL POOL SUCCESS.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 27.—The 1922 wool pool operated by the Michigan farm bureau netted the poolers 34½ cents a pound for all grades and an average of 39.14 cents for the five better grades, according to a statement issued by the bureau, as against an average of 31½ paid by local wool dealers to the anti-poolers.

The bureau pool applies the principle of collective bargaining in marketing the wool crop. Formerly each farmer bargained individually with the local wool buyer—and usually lost out. Now the thousands of farmers consign their wool to the pool, which acts as the sole selling agent. The bureau also runs a large state cooperative, selling all sorts of farm supplies at cost plus service charges.

BANKS BOYCOTT CO-OPS.

New York, Jan. 27.—Deliberate boycotting of farmers' cooperatives by local bankers is charged by President John R. Howard of the American farm federation in a speech before American acceptance council. "These cases can only be interpreted as deliberate attempts to wreck the co-operative organizations," declared President Howard. "This is in some measure responsible for the insistent demand for governmental action in providing adequate marketing finance." President Howard predicts that unless the bankers lift their boycott against the farmers' co-operatives the organized farmers will establish local and national co-operative banks of their own to furnish farmers with necessary credit.

COURT DEFIERS OUT.

Girard, Kan., Jan. 27.—Judge Daniel H. Wooley of the county court has released Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas United Mine Workers of America, and five other miners' officials who were sentenced to one year in jail by Judge A. H. Curran for defying the orders of the Kansas Industrial Court. The mine leaders served 266 days of the year's sentence.

The organized workers of Kansas made an issue of the Kansas industrial court in the 1922 election, and won a signal victory for Governor Davis on an anti-industrial court act platform. Judge Curran, who imposed the sentence on the miners, was defeated.

MEXICO CITY STRIKE.

Mexico City, Jan. 27.—The striking mechanics of the Mexico City street railway system have won 111 out of 114 demands upon the company. The men and the company are deadlocked over the remaining three.

As a persuasive measure in the interest of the mechanics the motormen's and conductors' union, 2,000 strong, have also struck.

DEATH OF JOHN B. LENNON, WELL KNOWN LABOR LEADER

Washington, Jan. 27.—The death of John B. Lennon, former treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, at his home at Bloomington, Ill., profoundly shocked the labor movement of the United States.

President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison sent the following telegram to Mrs. Lennon:

"In behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the entire labor movement of our country, we extend to you the sincerest sympathy in the loss of your dear husband, John B. Lennon.

"Mr. Lennon gave to the cause of labor, justice, freedom and humanity the major part of his whole long life.

"He was an efficient and constructive member and secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. He served as treasurer of the American Federation of Labor faithfully and well for twenty-seven years.

"In the councils of our movement he gave heart and brain and the cause of human progress has lost a devoted servant.

"His name will live long in the memory of man."

President Gompers and Secretary Morrison also requested the central labor body of Bloomington to appoint a committee to act as representatives of the American Federation of Labor at the funeral.

John B. Lennon was born in Lafayette county, Wis., in October, 1850. He became a journeyman tailor and served as general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America from 1886 to 1910. During that time he edited The Tailor, the official organ of the tailors' union.

His service as treasurer of the American Federation of Labor extended from 1889 to 1917—27 years.

Mr. Lennon was a member of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, the social service committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the American Academy of Political Science, and the American Peace Society. He also lectured extensively on labor and social problems.

TREASURY FINANCING TO HELP BIG BUSINESS

Washington, Jan. 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has allotted $366,982,100 of the new 4½ per cent five-year treasury notes, maturing December 15, 1927.

The issue is part of hundreds of millions put out expressly for the benefit of large income tax payers. The notes enable these gentlemen to collect interest on taxes they owe the government instead of paying the government interest.

Under the income tax law, people are permitted to pay their taxes in four quarterly installments during the year after taxes are due.

A number of hundred million dollars' worth of the "tax certificates" mature on each income tax date, and are endowed with a limited circulation privilege by which the government accepts them for tax payments.

The clever business man who owes the government $1,000,000 in taxes for the year 1922, payable in quarterly installments in 1923, can purchase $1,000,000 of interest-bearing treasury notes, and knock down the interest on $250,000 for three, six, nine and twelve months on the tax payment dates.

WASHINGTON EMPLOYERS FIGHT COMPENSATION

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 27.—"The question of increasing the awards under the workmen's compensation act bids fair to become the biggest issue before the state legislature," declares the Washington state federation of labor, "with labor marshalling its forces for an effective fight on behalf of the widows and orphans and the maimed and injured workmen."

"The federated industries of the state," continues the federation, "which takes the place of the former employers' association, held a meeting in the Frye hotel at Seattle and selected a large lobby of employers to go to Olympia to combat any attempt to increase in any way the awards for injured workmen or widows and children. The employers' lobby includes some of the most notorious labor haters in the state.

"The proponents for substantial increases in all awards under the law have many friends in both houses, and a bitter fight is in prospect with the odds favoring the labor and liberal forces."

INDIANA SUPREME COURT HITS ORGANIZED LABOR

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27.—The Indiana supreme court has declared section one of the Indiana shot firers' law invalid.

The law prescribes that coal operators shall employ a "sufficient" number of firers whose duty is to inspect and do all the firing of blasts.

Although the Indiana law was copied after the Illinois law, which uses the word "sufficient" and which has been in force for eighteen years, the Indiana supreme court declares that the word "sufficient" is not definite enough as to number and invalidates the statute for this reason.

"The miners of Indiana worked for several years to obtain the shot firers' law," says the United Mine Workers' Journal, "and are disappointed that their efforts should be lost after a two years' trial."

MINE OPERATORS REJECT COAL MINERS' DEMANDS

New York, Jan. 27.—Bituminous operators in the tri-state competitive field have rejected the six-hour day and five-day week put forward by the United mine workers of America to mitigate chronic unemployment as the basis for the 1923 working agreement. The miners also demanded double time for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays as a measure to prevent overtime work by penalizing it. The operators objected to the two-year contract, claiming that they wanted to be free to make a wage reduction drive in 1924 if conditions were favorable.

DEATH OF FATHER STAUB.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Rev. Jacob F. Staub, known as "the friend of the workers," is dead.

Father Staub was an authority on sociological and economic subjects. Some time ago he delivered a series of lectures on the labor question in which he defended the workers' right to organize and expressed his personal belief that it was their duty to do so.

On several occasions Father Staub acted as mediator in labor controversies, upholding the workers' contention for higher wages and better working conditions.

NEW YORK LABOR BANK.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Federation trust company, the labor bank sponsored by the joint banking committee of the New York state federation of labor and the central trades and labor council of New York city, is making good progress, according to Peter J. Brady, chairman of the committee. The International Photo-engravers' union has subscribed for $5,000 worth of shares and the United Textile Workers of America for $2,000.

R. R. OWNERS STAND PAT ON TRANSPORTATION ACT

New York, Jan. 27.—Railroad financiers have changed front on the question of railroad regulation and are now demanding that the Cummins-Esch law "be given a fair chance." This is notice to the public press and to congress that they keep hands off the transportation act.

The only change the financiers favor is to abolish the railroad labor board and turn its functions over to the interstate commerce commission, with power to enforce its decisions. With labor bound to its job, the railroad interests are satisfied with the present law.

The reason for this new attitude is the discovery that profits can be made despite coal strikes, railroad strikes, and one-third of the equipment falling to pieces. With the most disastrous summer in the history of American railroads, the reports show that the class 1 railroads made a profit of about 4 1-2 per cent last November.

These profits were made when farmers and fruit growers were forced to let their produce rot in the fields because of high freight rates and car shortages. These conditions do not interest the railroad financiers, who operate the roads for profit. The theory of "service" is a fiction the financiers dust off and put in use when they want something from the people.

Things now look somewhat rosy for the financiers. Their policy is to "sit on the lid." Silence agitation against high rates, which would be encouraged if revision or repeal of the Cummins-Esch law is strongly urged by the public press or in congress.

CITIZENSHIP COUNCIL TO TRAIN CITIZENS

Washington, Jan. 27.—President Harding has created by executive order the "federal council of citizenship training."

The council is to make "constructive suggestions as to how the federal offices may cooperate to secure more effective citizenship training, both in their own work and in cooperation with all public and private agencies throughout the country."

Attorney General Daugherty, whose injunction in the shop crafts strike last summer outraged the constitution and violated the express provisions of the Clayton law, is authorized to appoint a Department of Justice representative on the President's citizenship council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING.

London, Eng., Jan. 27.—British private enterprise has failed to furnish an adequate number of small houses for the workers, according to a statement issued by the national housing and town planning council. Building costs so high that private enterprise could not be guaranteed adequate profits "in the form of rents within the capacity of prospective tenants to pay" is given as the cause for the breakdown of the building industry.

"Where no state housing schemes have been in operation," declares the council, "the housing problems of the people have been neglected. As far as the building of dwellings for the working class family is concerned, it would be futile to hope for any great resumption of activity by private enterprise."

RIDE ON FREIGHT CARS.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 27.—Members of the state legislature have been forced to ride on freight trains in order to reach their homes. Now the law makers realize that the shop men are on strike against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The shop men have insisted that the rolling stock of this railroad was falling to pieces, but no attention was paid to their protests until the solons were forced to patronize freight trains.

The protests of law makers are shaking the state capitol and all sorts of remedies are favored by members of the legislature, who have at last awakened to the strike.

CAR SYSTEM UNDER PROBE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Upon the request of Governor Smith, street car system of this city is being probed by the public service commission. The company forced a strike of employes last July to smash the company "union." The strike is [illegible] President Mahon and the international union are aiding the strikers.

SNOW FIGHTERS ILL.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Poorly equipped to face the wintry blasts, 400 snow shovelers employed by the city are on the city's sick list with grippe and colds.

The employment of these workers at this labor is an adequate reply to those who claim there is a "labor shortage" in this vicinity.

$70,000 A YEAR NET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—John Wanamaker's will leaves $1,000,000 to each of his two daughters, in addition to [illegible] trust fund [illegible]. At 7 per cent the bequest will net each daughter $70,000 per year.